The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,809.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOCOLATE Drops, Lozenges, Sticks and Cakes, Barley Sugar, Gelatine Packets of Sweets, &c., lately arrived. BAFTY BROTHERS 5, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for H. M. 19th N. I. Applications with Testimonials to be sent to Shola-pur.

FOR SALE, a Mahogany Trichord Iron Grand Oblique Piano by Hopkinson, nearly new, a first-rate Instrument in every respect. Price Rs. 700. Apply to Col. W. SCHOPP, 7, Apollo St.

GLADWIN'S GULISTAN of SHAIK SADI, (in English.) Price Rs. 3. To be had at COOPER & Co., and ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

THE New Indian Ready Reckoner, by Alex. Moorhouse, patronized by the Government of India, to be had from Treacher & Co., Limited. Price Rs. 1-12. Rs. 2 by post.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI is prepared to resume his Lessons in Singing and Pianoforte. Address, care of SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ORIENTAL," 1,460 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Dickeson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		March 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin 1
,, Ratnagherry	22	,, Colombo 2
,, Vingorla	22	,, Galle 3
,, Goa	23	,, Negapatam 6
,, Cutwar	23	,, Pondicherry 7
,, Mangalore	24	,, Madras 9
,, Cannanore	25	,, Coconada 11
,, Tellicherry	25	,, Vizagapatam 12
,, Calicut	26	,, Bimlipatam 12
,, Beypore	26	,, Gopanlpore 13
,, Cochin	27	,, False Point 14
Arrives at CALCUTTA		16
Arrives at Diego		27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bengalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUIR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		Feb. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH 4
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Mahomerah 4
,, Veraval	18	,, Fao 6
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire 8
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Bahrein 8
,, Linga	24	,, Linga 11
,, Bushire	26	,, Bunder Abbas 13
,, Koweit	26	,, Muscat 16
,, Fao	28	,, Guadel 18
,, Mahomerah	28	,, Kurrachee 20
Arrive BUSREH ..... March	1	Arrive BOMBAY 23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hetherson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. MALACCA, 592 tons, Master, Commander A. A. HANSARD, as above, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1874.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 14TH FEBRUARY.

THE new S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-Class Passengers only.

Average passage 32 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs.	300
,, MALTA	,,	400
,, LONDON	,,	500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	Without food.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—" B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition when properly applied will last as long as the boiler, pipes, &c. The steam is kept quite dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

The Leigh Boiler Anti-Incrustation Composition

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 16th February, 1874, at 8 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Arnott, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. F. Cayzer, will be dispatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,126 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 ,,	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PERSIA	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.,	27th do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs.	660
Second Class	Rs.	360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. T. BEARD, No. 29, Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., C. T. BEARD will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, a lot of Furniture, consisting of round, pier, and side-tables, rocking, easy and other chairs, with and without spring bottoms, couches, sofas, bedsteads with and without curtains and mattress, side board, clothes press, &c.

GLASS WARE—large and small tumblers, vases, lamps, hanging and table for kerosine and oil, pictures of sorts, cottage piano, a small lot of Gilman's stores, jellies, tart fruits, capers, tomatoes and peaches, also 13 silver watches to close an account. At 3 P.M., a few bales of piece goods.

ON COMMISSION CARRIAGES.

1 Mail phaeton and 1 brougham by Kesterton, Longacre, London.

1 Double seated phaeton, 1 waggonette and 2 buggies.

JEWELLERY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's gold and silver watches, Chin Albert's rings, bracelets, brooches lockets, earrings, &c. Apply to

C. T. BEARD.

Bombay, 12th February 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

25 Cases of Race Beer in quarts.

Few Table Kerosine Lamps, Iron Folding Travelling Cots.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham.
1 Bay Horse.
1 Surat Cow.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit, to Public Auction, at Clare Bunder, by order of Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee and Currimbhoy Heerjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Canjee Lalljee and Mahomedally and Co.

Ex s.s. Trent.

About 1000 Tons Westminster Brymbo Welsh Hartley Steam Coal, known as North Wales Coal.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By the direction of Bai Manekbai, widow and executrix of the late Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Ready-money, deceased, and under an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 20th January 1874, in suit No. 633 of 1870, wherein Cooverbai Widow and others are Plaintiffs, and the said Manekbai and others are Defendants, Messrs. Bennett and Company will sell by public auction on the premises at 4 P. M., On WEDNESDAY, the Eighteenth day of February 1874, the following property situate at Malabar Hill, forming part of the Estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Ready-money.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground measuring 4417 2-3rd square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow thereon, named under No. 181, situate on the highest part of the Malabar Hill, with spacious cookroom and outhouses and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north-west by Hill road, on or towards the north-east by the property of Purshotam Pestonjee Patwhouli, on or towards the south-east partly by the property of Ardaseer Cursetjee Wady, and partly by the vacant ground belonging to the estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, and on or towards the south-west by the property of Sir Albert Sassoon, standing on the leasehold ground also belonging to the estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan apply to Messrs. Bennett and Company, the Auctioneers, at their office No. 4 Forbes street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office No. 10, Forbes street, Fort.

TYABJEE AND SAYANI,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Bombay, 3rd February 1874.

The above Bungalow is now in the occupation of Mr. E. Deschamps and rents at a clear rental of Rs. 200 per month. It commands a beautiful view of the whole of Back Bay and the Bombay Harbour, extending so far as the Outer Light-house.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND CLUB BALLS.

FOR the above we have just received choice selections of

DRESSES of every description.

KID GLOVES, Double Buttons, Tinted Colors.

FANS—a rich and varied assortment.

SASHES of the newest Designs.

FRENCH FLOWERS for the Hair.

FRENCH FLOWERS for the Dress.

BALL-ROOM DRESS IMPROVERS.

WHITE KID BOOTS.

WHITE SATIN BOOTS.

WHITE SATIN SHOES.

GOLD HANDKERCHIEF or BOUQUET HOLDERS.

SCENT BOTTLES and VINAIGRETTES.

WATSON & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET & RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FLOATING THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

Perform in the above Theatre

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 12TH FEB. 1874, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class Rs. 2; Second Class Re. 1; Pit 8 Annas.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen and Seats secured.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 13TH FEB. 1874, The Performance will be given specially for NATIVE LADIES AND FAMILIES.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
W. BURTON, Agent.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 17TH FEB. 1874.

The overflowing attendances which greeted that popular Artiste,

GRACE EGERTON,
(MRS. GEO. CASE,)

At the Grant Grant Road Theatre in December last, and the general desire expressed that she should appear once more previous to her Final Farewell and Departure for Australia, has induced her to arrange a return and flying visit, and with much gratification announces her reappearance on the above Evening, on which occasion she will present an attractive and combined Programme.

GRACE EGERTON

feels assured that her kind Bombay Friends will be glad to hear that since her departure from amongst them she has been received every where most enthusiastically, and by crowded attendances; her performances in Calcutta were specially successful, and she had the honour of receiving the

PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD NORTHBROOK, G.M.S.I.

THE REDUCED PRICES,

That met with so much approbation at the Farewell Entertainments given by Grace Egerton in December, will be adhered to on this occasion :—Dress Circle Rs. 3; Stalls Rs. 2; Gallery Re. 1; Pit 8 annas.

Dress Circle Tickets may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steam-ship AVA are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bunder.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HOUSE AGENCY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

P. BYRAMJEE, 22, RAMPART ROW.

THE REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO LET AT MATHERAN, FOR THE MARCH SEASON.

NAMES OF THE BUNGALOWS.

3	THE BYKE	Rs. 500
6	THE HONJUNGULDAS' large Bungalow	500
10	THE HERMITAGE	500
12	CLIFTON LODGE	500
13	WALKER'S BUNGALOW	500
23	TERRACE COTTAGE	500
25-A	ROSE COTTAGE	400
25-B	CAMA COTTAGE	500
26	FOREST LODGE	400
28	THE BEE HIVE	500
29	EWART LODGE	400
32	THE KEEP-SAKE	300
34	WOODLANDS	500
38	MARIA COTTAGE	450
39	PARBUT HOUSE	500
44	MALDOONGA HOUSE	500
46	SPRINGWOOD	400
54	THE WILDERNESS	500
54-A	BUNDSIDE	150
69	UPNA COTTAGE	200
69-A	TUMARA COTTAGE	200
73	FLORENCE LODGE	350
74	MARY LODGE	300
75	ARNOLD LODGE	400
79	ALLADIN LODGE	350
82	THE HON. MUNGULDAS' small Bungalow	350
83	FERNWOOD	500
91	MENDES HOUSE	250
92	THE DELL	200
101	FLEETWOOD	350

For particulars, such as Plans, List of Furniture, &c., apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

HOUSES TO LET IN BOMBAY.

MARINE LINE.—A Furnished Bungalow, with three Bed-Rooms, could be had for three months certain from middle of March next. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

A desirable BUNGALOW on the top of the Hill, with three bed-rooms, could be had with immediate possession or from 1st May next. Rent Rs. 200.

The pleasantly situated BUNGALOW No. 153, on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Colonel Hancock. Rent Rs. 175.

The Spacious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW No. 122, next to D. Sater, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

The BUNGALOW No. 123, next door to C. A. Langley, Esq., with four bed-rooms. Rent Rs. 200.

The BUNGALOW No. 74, with three bed-rooms. Rent Rs. 150.

The BUNGALOW No. 87. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

The Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, formerly occupied by F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq. Rent Rs. 350.

The BUNGALOW lately vacated by Pianjee Vinay, Esq. Rent Rs. 175.

A lower roomed BUNGALOW, next door to T. Couder, Esq. Rent Rs. 125.

An Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, formerly occupied by Wilkinson, Esq. Rent Rs. 140. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

The well known "PROSPECT LODGE." Rent Rs. 250. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MIDDLE COLABA.

The ROSE COTTAGE in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 150.

The Commodious Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, known as "Lockeley Hall," in Middle Colaba. It has four bedrooms; and water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MAZAGON.

FURNISHED.—The Upper-storeyed Commodious well furnished BUNGALOW in Mazagon, known as the residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay. It has a very large Compound, neat Garden, and water laid on. For Rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

Sixteen BUNGALOWS to let in Mazagon :—125, 125, 80, 250, 100, 225, 150, 80, 80, 60, 100, 50, 50, 40, 125, and 125. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

PARELL HILL.—The well known Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on the top of the Parell Hill, lately vacated by Gap. Henry. Rent Rs. 200.

Another BUNGALOW on the same Hill. Rent Rs. 100.

ON CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.—The Upper-storeyed Commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Hill, formerly occupied by Col. Trevor. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

Residences in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, Meadow St., Apollo St., and Military Square for Rs. 40 to Rs. 200.

Spacious Offices, Shops, also a few large and small Shops, Residences, Offices, and Godowns in different Streets, too numerous to advertise in detail, in Rampart Row. Full particulars could be had by applying at the Office of the Undersigned. P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 12 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £280 to £360.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £420.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £880 to £1,0 &c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of Coal about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PIANOFORTES,
AMERICAN ORGANS,
HARMONIUMS.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that our Mr. SOUNDY, who was formerly with Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, has concluded arrangements with that eminent Firm, as also with Messrs. COLLARD and COLLARD, to always keep a stock of

PIANOFORTES

by each of these celebrated makers, and we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the sale of their instruments, which will be sold at the MAKERS' PRICES in LONDON, plus actual expense for importation charges.

LIST No. 57—1873.

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS

IRON GRANDS FOR EXTREME CLIMATES, IN SOLID MAHOGANY CASES.

		Compass.	Size.	Guineas.
No. 15	COTTAGE GRAND, mixed 2 and 3 unison scale, Straight Bracing	6½ Oct. C to A	5-11 by 4-3	85
No. 16	BOUDOIR GRAND, 3 unison scale	ditto	7 Oct. A to A	7- 0 by 4-6 110
No. 17	FULL SIZE DRAWING-ROOM GRAND	ditto	ditto	8- 3 by 4-7 150

COLLARD AND COLLARD.

PIANOFORTES IN SOLID MAHOGANY CASES.

Manufactured expressly for extreme climates.

No. 8	METAL SEMI-GRAND, 7 octaves, 3 unison Treble, Brass bound	Guineas 110
No. 9	NEW SQUARE SEMI-GRAND, 7 octaves, with transverse strings	,, 90
No. 10	GRAND SQUARE, 7 octaves	,, 70

All the above with Patent Repeater action metal Pin Block, Tension Bars, bolted and screwed throughout.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

We have concluded very satisfactory arrangements for a Special Agency for the sale of AMERICAN ORGANS. The tone of the AMERICAN ORGAN is less reedy as compared with that of the HARMONIUM, while the attachment of the Knee Pedal produces an effect somewhat similar to the Expression Stop of the Harmonium. Another great advantage in the AMERICAN ORGAN is that the bellows cannot be forced, and as the strength of the REEDS is increased the liability to go out of tune is diminished.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

HARMONIUMS.

The increasing demand for American Organs has induced HARMONIUM MAKERS to turn their attention to the improvement of the tone of that instrument. We have much pleasure in being able to say that our Mr. SOUNDY has personally selected a STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION from the BEST MAKERS. In the INSTRUMENTS we are now able to offer, the tone will be found divested of all that has hitherto been considered objectionable. This end has been obtained by using a larger and thicker tongue, and a new system of voicing, which renders the tone rich and organ-like.

*** The attention of BAND PRESIDENTS, BAND MASTERS, and others is invited to our illustrated price list, which will be sent free by post on application.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

This important branch of our business has received our best attention, the very latest improvements in the construction of BAND INSTRUMENTS have been adopted by us. We have therefore confidence in maintaining the great reputation we have long enjoyed for the superiority of Tone and Finish of our instruments.

*** The attention of BAND PRESIDENTS, BAND MASTERS, and others is invited to our illustrated price list, which will be sent free by post on application.

STRING BAND INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS	VIOLAS	VIOLINCELLOS	BASSES.
Rs. 15 to 100	Rs. 30 to 150	Rs. 125 to 250	Rs. 150 to 300.

DRAWING-ROOM INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SOLO PERFORMERS.

GUITARS	CORNOPEANS	FLUTES	CONCERTINAS
Rs. 5 to 85.	Rs. 85 to 120.	Rs. 10 to 75.	Rs. 10 to 200.
MINIFLUTES	SERAFINAS	FLUTINAS	ACCORDIONS
Rs. 35 to 80.	Rs. 85 to 180.	Rs. 25 to 50.	Rs. 18 to 35.
HARMONIFLUTES		PORTABLE HARMONIUMS	
Rs. 125 to 300.		Rs. 80 to 300.	

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT of the BEST QUALITY of TONE and FINISH in GREAT VARIETY and at the LOWEST PRICES.

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.

NEW MUSIC

Received as soon as published.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND POPULAR WORKS AT HALF PRICE,

OR FOUR ANNAS TO THE SHILLING.

MUSIC SENT OUT (IN BOMBAY) ON APPROVAL.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
MUSIC SLOONS.
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, until November 30th, 1874, a well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, having four Bed-rooms, Drawing-room, Dining-room, good Stabling and Cosch-house, commanding one of the finest views of Back Bay and the Harbour, &c., &c.

Also, two well furnished Bungalows at Matheran.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

HUNGARIAN WINES, FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, Elphinstone Circle :—

RED.

Erlauer, very fine quality of 1865	Rs.	15 per doz. qts.
Chateau Palugyay, superior Hungarian Claret 1868	,,	18 ,,

WHITE.

Neusemlyer, very fine quality of 1865	,,	15 ,,
Chateau Palugyay, superior Hungarian Hock 1868	,,	18 ,,

A. C. GUMPERT.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne at Rs.	40	per dozen.
Sherry ,,	25	,,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	,,	15 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,,	20 ,,
Superior Old Cognac	,,	25 ,,

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	..	Rs.	30	per doz. qts
Victoria Berg	...	,,	30	,, ,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Franda	...	...	14	,, ,,
Vray Canon	...	...	16	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	...	...	24	,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	...	...	28	,, ,,
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.				
Do. Bottled here	...	...	6	,, ,,
ASTI WINES (ITALIAN)—				
Barbera Amaro Secco	...	...	12	,, ,,
Barolo	...	...	12	,, ,,
Nebiolo	...	...	12	,, ,,
BRANDIES—G. Martinean	...	...	18	,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, per oz.			10½	per oz.
,, Ditto.	ditto	Queen's do.	... 6d.	,,
	QUEEN'S PATTERN,			
12	Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 0	12 0 0
12	Dessert ditto	25 ,, at	6 0	7 10 0
12	Dessert ditto	40 ,, at	6 0	12 0 0
12	Table Forks	25 ,, at	6 0	7 10 0
12	Dessert ditto	12 ,, at	6 0	3 12 0
2	Gravy Spoons	11 ,, at	6 0	3 6 0
1	Soup Ladle	12 ,, at	6 0	3 18 0
4	Sauce ditto	14 ,, at	6 0	2 2 0
4	Salt Spoons			4 11 0
12	Tea ditto			1 5 0
1	Pair Sugar Tongs			1 0 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Ins

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

EXCHANGE on London has been firm to-day, at a slight advance on yesterday's rates. Closing quotations as under.

Government Securities are very quiet.

Bank Bills, 6 mon hs sight	1s. 11⅞d. to 2/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d. to 2/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10½d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11¾d.
Credit do.	1s. 11¾d.
On Calcutta Bills, 60 days' sight.	98
Do. demand	99 15/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅛
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	218½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107
Four & half per cent.	102
Four per cent.	101½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do.	105
5 years' do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	121

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	6	per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	7½	,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	8½	,,
Do. on Merchandise	9½	,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	8½	,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	8½	,,
Do. do.	9½	,,
Bank Bills	8½	,,
Mercantile Paper	8	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	,, 190
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 214½
Bar silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

RATES by sail are maintained for future shipment, but for immediate shipment they are not active at £2-1-5 wood, £2-13-9 iron. Steamers limited demand, and without there is more enquiry soon they are likely to decline, as several chartered steamers are becoming due. For April shipment £2-17-6 has been accepted to-day for Liverpool.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 12s. 9d.
	Seeds	£2 12s. 9d.
	Cotton	£2 13s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

MARKET dull and declining for Spinning shares. Manockjee Petit Spinning shares fell to Rs. 1,380. Bank of Bombay shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Value each sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
10,000	500	100	5 p. ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	2632
6,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
12,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	490 nl
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	127
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

----	£20	21¾-2⅜	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
----	£20	19¾-1⅞	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
----	£10	9⅞-10	do.	Ditto
----	£10	10⅛-⅜	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
----	£10	10⅛-⅜	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company. Limited

PRESS, COMPANIES.

152	5,000	2,850	160 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
200	2,500	1,10	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
200	2,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
125	12,500	1,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	5500
20	2,500	all	...	Bezar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	600
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	200
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	500
150	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
200	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	2,900
200	2,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	5,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4,200
200	2,500	1,250	75 p.c.	Framjee Cowasji Press Co	430
100	500	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	750
200	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
125	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	960 to 1000
400	800	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	500
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
250	1,500	1,250	Rs. 60	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120
150	850	all	40 pa	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	250
400	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* For share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,200	all	12½ p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,520
900	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,770
200	2,000	all	80*	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,200
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	250
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,650
150	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,200
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,320
900	1,000	all	100p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,300
600	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	2,800
600	2,500	400	200p.a.	Royal	2,925
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-----	2,500	1,500	125p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,550
1,000	50	al	44p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	250	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	12 pa.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	25
	500	all	45 pa.	Treacher & Co	390
	250	all	40 pa.	Vizagas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
-----	25	19½	---	Bank of China	1
-----	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
-----	---	---	---	East India Bank	1
-----	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
-----	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains in the same state, and prices are barely supported. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

250	,,	Grey Shirtings	45 in.	20 yds.	9 lbs.	at Rs.	5 14 0
500	,,	,,	,,	fine 45	,, 39	,, ,,	6 3 0
600	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 6	,, at ,, 3 12 0
800	,,	,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 8½	,, at ,, 5 0 0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's of the 10th instant again reports the Liverpool market as having closed quieter, with Surats quiet, and sales to the extent of 12,000 bales. We notice a further decline of ⅛d. in arrivals, which we attribute to the fact of the receipts at U. S. ports amounting to about 37,000 bales. There is, however, no change in the prices of ready Cotton, and Fair Dholleral continues to stand at 5d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¾d., Orleans at 8 5/16d., and Mid Uplands at 16 cents. Out of the sales of 12,000 bales, about 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports, and about 3,500 are Surats. Piece Goods continue quiet, and prices, according to Reuter's, show no alteration. Bar Silver has further declined to 58¼d. the fall being fully ½d. per oz. Coffee shows a slightly better feeling, without, however, any improvement in value. The price of Cochin Cocoanut Oil shows a further recovery of 10s., being quoted at £16, but there is no change to report in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil. From China and Calcutta we have received no news up to the time of writing. The Cotton market has been quiet, and prices show little or no change. The undermentioned purchases, which amount to about 1,000 candies, are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies	New Nuggur	at Rs.	166-68
100	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	166-70
125	,, Dhollerah, April	at ,,	175
250	,, Karanjo	at ,,	175
25	,, Broach M. G.	at ,,	180
125	,, ,, 30 days	at ,,	191
75	,, ,,	at ,,	190
50	,, Veerumgaum	at ,,	166
10	,, ,,	at ,,	170
60	,, Khandeish	at ,,	153-54
25	,, ,,	at ,,	158
25	,, ,,	at ,,	159
150	,, Akola F.P.B.	at ,,	185½
25	,, Hingunghaut F.P.B.	at ,,	200
25	,, Old Dhollerah	at ,,	189
25	,, Vingoria	at ,,	156-39

YARNS.

No sales are reported.

METALS.

No sales have taken place.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 7th February 1874.

Open 411¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	50,576	0	0
Merchandize	68,146	0	0
Earth Trains	...		
Electric Telegraph	761	0	0
Total Rs.	1,19,483	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1873.

Open 388½ Miles.

Coaching	41,884	0	0
Merchandize	70,505	0	0
Earth Trains	1,203	0	0
Electric Telegraph	666	0	0
Total Rs.	1,14,256	0	0
Increase Rs.	5,225	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Lombardy (s)	Gilson	Hong'kg,
	Gogsh (s)	Nacoda	Veraval.
	A-a (s)	Stanat	London.

The follow ng vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Hylton Castle to London, via Colombo. Steamer Malacca, to Zanzibar. Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar. Barque Joinville, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
6	Abyssinia (s)	Lang	Madras, 27th Jan.
	Queen Victoria (s)	Butler	London, 3rd Dec.
7	Fitzpatrick (s)	Humphries	Rangoon 23rd Jan.
	Berlin	Male	Plymouth, 7th Oct.
	Gilbert Thompson	Hutchinson	Liverpool 6th Sept.
	Myrtle (s)	Orton	London, 27th Oct.
	Emblem (s)	Stephenson	London, 7th Dec.
	City of Vienna (s)	McDonald	Cardiff, 27th Oct.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
6	Eurydice	,, ,,
	Ellen Stuart	

DAILY IMPORTS—11TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor, s, 500 bundles sheet iron Joseph Soares; 25 cases slates, The L. A. & A. Co;

FROM LONDON.

Good Hope, s, 4 cases umbrellas, 10 cases soap, and 5 cases currants, Elliar Allana;
Glenpyle, 28 casks beer, John Cairnhell & Co; 40 bales pieces, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 20 cases paper, John S. Elmore & Co;
Dane, s, 16 packages paper, Abdoolally Moya Sburufally Rinaldo, s, 45 casks pale ale, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 10 cases brandy, P. S. Kharegat;
Athol, s, 48 hogsheads beer, Lyon & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 10 cases moselle, Finlay Scott & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Contest, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co;
Accrington, 1 bale cotton, Framjee Sealy & Co.
Norah Greame, 85 bales cotton, Cadarbhoy Hubibmoola; 100 bales cotton, Khoosbali Hurridas & Co; 125 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co;
Dreadnaught, 225 bundles galls Jumnadas Treecomdas; Bean Uamba, 600 bags rapeseed, Nabibhoy Goormookseey; 54 bags linseed, Finlay Scott & Co;
Stephenson, s, 12 bales wool, and 5 bales cotton, Hajee Hassum Hajee Meetha; 109 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 150 bales hemp, Muthoosdas Nathoo;
Rinaldo, s, 8 bales wool, Nebraz Notumdas; 40 bales cotton Bheeras; 70 bales cotton, Cursondas Damodthur, 171 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 450 bags groundnuts, Veerjee Purshotum;
Menzaleh, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel cassels & Co;
Tiber, s, 100 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 85 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Konk er & Co; 44 bales cotton, Wookurda Khetsee; 250 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee; 50 bales wool Jaitha Vurrie; 26 bales cotton, Odhowjee Giga; 51 bales cotton Yurugtail Luckmonbhoy; 1389 bundles myrabollams Kalli Brothers;
Amyono, s, 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Thunderbolt, 46 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co;

FOR LONDON.

Timor, s, 4 cases wax, Pallonjee Pestonjee 30 cases olibanum Mulljee Gowrjee; 3 cases lac, Nupoo Nonsee; 3970 bundles cotton, Currumsee Khetsee;
Venetia, s, 25 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 3 cases fishmaws, Maseally Dama; 5 cases peacock feathers and 1 cwt. E. teeth. B. Khanmohomed; 10 cases fishmaws, Mohomed Allana;

FOR HAVRE.

Sepia, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 250 bales cotton Jules Siegfried & A Co; 1000 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Corinne, 350 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co;

FOR NEWYORK.

Inspector, 5000 bags linseed, Rall Brothers;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arch Druid, s, 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co;

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian, s, 145 pieces E. teeth Goolnabhoy Lalljee; 95 cases olibanum, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 249 bundles copiate, 7 bundles bedellium, 5 0 bundles soomuda stone and 8 cases raisins, Ebram Noor in & Co; 200 packages chiratonum, Moolljeebhoy Jewraj; 170 bags copiate, S. N. Tolaree; 10 bales wrist, David Sassoon & Co; 7 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 23 bales cotton Volkart Brothers;

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 11.

Peters, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Sholapore.
Fox, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Mount Aboo.

FEBRUARY 9.

Parr, Surgeon Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.
Wyse (dec), Colonel, Poona Horse, on leave, from Delhi and N. W. P.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 11.

McCarthy, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army, Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Wilson Surgeon Major, Bengal Army, on duty, to Allahabad.
Charman, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Allahabad.
Smith, Lieutenant, 4th Regiment, to join to Mhow.
P ter, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to Poona.
Thomas, Surgeon, Madras Invalid Medical Department, to join, to Madras.
Heywood, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department on duty, to Allahabad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrival. packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 16	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Feb. 24	4-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 16	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

4 P.M.

Tuesday ..... Feb. 24

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kusera, Sculpoora, Nasick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	9 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 P.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, the Deccan, C. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz. for Penn, Nagotna, Nasar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and baughy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12 30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal; and at 9 at towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo under Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 1 anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 4 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

I HEREBY give NOTICE, that by desire of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., at 4 P.M., to OPEN a SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS by FAMINE in BENGAL.

His Excellency the Governor will preside.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

For the hatching of plots and the concocting of serio-comic episodes, the neighbourhood of Girgaum has lately become the place fancied to be most suitable by the native inhabitants of Bombay. This perhaps is because the mansions of the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and the late Mr. Jugonath Sunkersett are in that vicinity; but at all events, whatever the cause, the fact remains that the air of intrigue seems to circulate round every palm and cocoanut tree in that vicinity. Not long ago, a correspondent of ours described a remarkable interview he had had with certain spirits in Girgaum, but the account he gave of the conversation which he conducted, through the medium of three Hindoo students performing on a teapoy, with the manes of a certain worthy Hindoo lady, and the revelations and prophecies contained therein, though very amusing, has been quite outdone by another Girgaum farce which took place on Sunday last, and in which no abstract beings took a principal part; for Holkar, Mr. Munguldas, Sir Madhavrao, and the other personages of the native community to whom we are now referring must be described as beings who are certainly material enough. The play did not, so far as the world knows, commence though it ended in Mr. Munguldas' house: it first took visible shape in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on Tuesday last, when half-a-dozen people, dissatisfied with the insignificance which a captious fate has invested them with individually, aspired collectively to represent the whole native community's intense admiration of the Maharajah of Indore, and the burning desire of the same community to "welcome" him in Bombay forthwith, though, curiously enough, he had been ten days in this city before the idea of "welcoming" him became embodied. Its climax, however, took place, as we have said, in Mr. Munguldas' house. When a man is not what, for various reasons, you would like to tell him he is, then considerable skill is needed to suppress your feelings and be specious as well as cautious in your compliments. If you are not an adept in the art, you make strange complications and curious mistakes which to an outsider who sees how the game is going are extremely amusing. It is to these facts in natural philosophy that much of the comicality of the Girgaum farce is to be attributed. The half-dozen people who distinguished themselves in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall had decided that Holkar should be addressed. How to do it with an appearance of decency was doubtless a difficulty with them; but it would have been unlike the usual effect of the Girgaum atmosphere if they had not succeeded to a certain degree, and so an address of a tolerably diplomatic character—"diplomacy" is the polite term for what we mean—was prepared and gravely presented to Holkar.

In this address Holkar was told that the native inhabitants of Bombay gladly availed themselves of His Highness's visit to our city, to give public expression to their high sense of his intelligence and energy "and capacity "to appreciate the more enlightened principles "of administration introduced into our country "by the British Government." He was told how good and becoming it is for him to employ educated natives in his "well organized "system of internal administration," by which the address-makers by no means meant to say that Holkar should swallow the educated natives, because it was apparent to the meanest capacity that they meant something else, and doubtless a part of their "internal administration" was the hope that Holkar would take the hint. He was told further that these omniscient admirers of his had been all along watching with great interest the efforts which he has been making to "improve the administration of justice and "to develop the resources of his State." Popular opinion says it is undoubtedly true that Holkar endeavours to develop the resources of his State, but that he does so in order to "screw" his subjects to the immediate advantage of his own treasury. Popular opinion even hints that Holkar came to Bombay not as a Prince but as a merchant—as a Marwaree banker more taken up with percentages than with notions of the dignity that ought to attach to a ruler of people. But these were matters which the framers of the address had no purpose to serve in suggesting to His Highness, and accordingly the farce proceeded. The address concluded with the hope that Holkar might be blessed with long life and might "add "fresh lustre to his career and witness the pro-"gressive improvement and prosperity of his "subjects." Everybody who knows anything about our Native Princes is aware that Holkar hitherto has had no other "lustre in his career" than that of having the good luck to be the Maharajah of Indore, a position in which he has the power to give away some tolerably good appointments to needy persons; and when Rao Sahib Vishwanath N. Mandlik, who was spokesman on this celebrated occasion for the "native "community," spoke of "fresh lustre," he did his imagination no discredit. What could Holkar say to all these civil things, or rather what could Sir Madhavrao say for him? Words pregnant with occult meaning—in the present instance "(of courtesy and attention) will certainly "assume a conspicuous place for reasons "obvious in themselves." Other things about Bombay buildings, and his pleasure at entertaining in his service natives of capacity and high principle, did Holkar say, through his Prime Minister, and the last Girgaum farce ended in pan-soparee and the satisfaction of everybody concerned—the Rao Sahib and his allies being pleased because they had again appeared in public to some purpose, and Holkar because he was sure he was not such a fool as they took him to be.

But the farce was not comical only in the spectacle of a few people labouring to say civil things about a person whom they knew to have more merits as a huckster than as a prince; it was also amusing because the half-dozen individuals who got up the address persisted in saying that they represented the "native community" of this city. After such a miserable failure to get up a "public meeting to welcome Holkar" as was displayed on Tuesday week—a failure which showed the good sense of the real native community—it needed no insignificant amount of hardihood, even under the roof of the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy's house, for a few individuals to go to Holkar and speak as if they were the native community. The Parsees and Mussulmans are justly indignant that the Rao Sahib, with that peculiar largeness of assertion which in these very columns drew down some correspondence upon him a short time ago, should have ventured to present an address to Holkar on behalf of the "native community" when they take no interest whatever in Holkar, and certainly do not subscribe to the frothy sentiments of respect for him and his manner of governing his people which the address so very glibly expresses. There are too many gentlemen in the native community who are aware that, if Sir Madhavrao is now Holkar's Prime Minister, it is because Holkar was compelled to accept his services by the British Government in consequence of his peculiar ideas of the relations that ought to exist between a ruler and his subjects. That Holkar hates Sir Madhavrao we have very little doubt, and not one of the least amusing parts of the address farce is that wherein the Minister has sonorously and pedantically to express sentiments of liberality on behalf of Holkar which that potentate has no deep sympathy with, if he has any at all. People are saying that the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, who probably knows Holkar's character well, does not increase the respect which as a member of the Legislative Council ought to be due to him for his public actions, when he lends himself to the flattering of Holkar under such peculiar circumstances. But the whole affair is a farce from beginning to end, and we should no more expect to see the Hon. Mr. Munguldas play an admirably tragic and virtuous part in it than we should expect the usual run of Hindoo address manufacturers to "speak the truth and shame the devil" in their congratulatory effusions to rich men. The *farceurs*, however, are not harmless though they are amusing. Stuffing with vanity men in power, who ought to be let alone altogether if they are not to be told something which it would do them good to hear, is a practice which has been full of mischief in India in the past. Where native princes are made its victims, the practice is peculiarly pernicious, and that it would be better for themselves, both in their relations to their subjects and the Paramount Power, if they were spoken to with greater frankness than they are, we shall endeavour to show when we return to the subject on another occasion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

LONDON, 11TH FEBRUARY.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Mansion House yesterday for the relief of the famine in Bengal.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. Disraeli in an address delivered before the County electors at Buckingham dwelt seriously on the aspect of the famine in Bengal. He said he fully appreciated the difficulties in which the present Government were placed, and which were now due to mismanagment on their part, but he also expressed confidence in His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

While acknowledging that nothing is so difficult as for Government to feed a people, Mr. Disraeli strongly deprecated the labour test as not suited to the population and one which must result in great suffering; and mentioned various considerations which should be weighed before condemning the assumed *laches* of the Government of India. The speaker then went on to cite the sufferings endured during the Irish famine as proofs that the abstract rules of Political Economy cannot be rigorously adhered to in similar cases; and though the subject had not been particularly alluded to during the elections, he believed that the famine would shortly engross the minds of English people.

Mr. Disraeli concluded as follows—

"While we have been distracted by announcements of a speculative surplus, and the discussions between different classes concerning the apportionment of this surplus, still I cannot help thinking that perhaps there are, for this, claimants of much more powerful character than our own comparatively miserable interests."

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 11TH FEBRUARY.

LATEST CROP REPORTS—General rains benefiting growing crops. Renewing water supply and facilitating the preparation of ground for new crops reported in all divisions. In Jessore prices continue to rise. Exportation from southern parts are very active. In Moorshedabad grass is rapidly springing up, affording fodder for cattle. In Maldah previous

nave by an arch, the grand sweep of whose lines must impress itself on every one. The mouldings are simple, but happily modulated, and this arch to our mind forms one of the best features in the whole building. The space of the apse is occupied by a dais of raised seats, which on the day of Convocation will be occupied by the Chancellor and Senate of the University. The dais has intentionally been made of a temporary character capable of modification or removal. The wall of the apse is left blank to the height of nearly 19ft. Above is a series of plain arched windows with moulded discharging arches carried on columns whose bases rest on a boldly carved cornice. These windows are filled with ornamental quarry and grisaille glass, thickly enamelled on the outside to keep down the glare of the sun, whilst above them is the perfectly plain domed roof of the apse. The next feature that attracts notice is the circular wheel window in the north wall. This window is composed of three circles—the centre one small and plain, the next divided into twelve divisions or lights by columns radiating from the centre; the next circle or outer one being also divided into twelve divisions by larger columns, but, unlike the second series, the spaces between, are here filled by cusped circles. The outer circle is about 24 ft. in diameter. This window is filled with painted glass, representing the signs of the zodiac, in the outer twelve circles; the constellations in the lights of the second series; and the sun in the centre or inner circle.

The total length of the nave is, as we have before observed, divided into seven bays, which are 15 ft. each in width, with the exception of the bay nearest the circular window, which is plain and only 11ft. 6in. wide, showing the true shape of the stone arched covering of the nave. The other six bays on either side are occupied by double light windows with circular cusped openings in the heads. The cusped heads to lights and the arches above them are, like the wheel window, glazed with painted glass. Those on the west side contain the arms of the past and present Chancellors with the University arms nearest the arch to apse; those on the east side, the arms of the benefactor, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, with those of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; and the University arms again near the apse arch. The lower part of the lights from the springing are redivided by wooden columns and hung with ornamental glazed sashes made to open, the glass being plain ground glass, the object being to prevent annoyance for the future by the breakage of glass that it would be difficult to repair had the grisaille glass been carried down to the sills. The gallery is carried on iron cantalevers or brackets resting on carved corbels, and small iron girders connect the brackets and support the floor of the gallery, but these are concealed by the wood panelling. We have forgotten to mention that in the gallery opposite each divisional column or pier which supports the stone ribs of the nave arching is placed a canopy and pedestal to receive statues. They are 14 in number, and are at present unoccupied. The division of the nave into bays is carried right down to the floor line by slightly projecting piers in the side walls under the gallery, and double arched openings or doorways occupy the spaces between. The heads of these openings are glazed with ornamental quarry and grisaille glass of simple design, whilst the lower parts have wooden frames hung with double sashes, the outer with venetians, the inner with glass. The floor of the nave is paved with Minton tiles of a sober pattern, but divided by a central passage way of a more elaborate character. Grey and black marbles from China and Italy have been introduced as a variety to mark the pattern into squares. The whole of the verandahs and vestibule are likewise paved with Minton tiles, varying in design.

The exterior side elevations consist on the ground floor of six arches to the verandahs separated by buttresses corresponding to the main and intermediate ribs of stone inside. Those opposite the main ribs rise above the parapet of the verandah roof and break the line of cornices. The verandah floors being raised 1 ft. 6 inches from the ground are approached by three steps, whilst the higher level of the nave floor necessitates two other steps out of the verandah. The northern ends of the verandahs are stopped by the project ing circular staircases which on the outside take an octagonal form; at the southern ends they stop abruptly, and the eye is carried onwards by following the lines of the blank arcade that decorates the lower portion of the apse. A moulded and carved cornice at a height of 24 feet from the ground indicates the level of the verandah floor above, which will be found to be 2 feet higher than the level of the galleries inside the hall, which can only be approached from the staircases at the north end. The arcade above is subdivided by a column standing over the centre of the arches below, thus forming a series of 12 arches in groups of two. The line of cornice is continued round the apse, as is also the arcade, only that the arcade arches here take the form of windows whose appearance inside the apse above the blank space we have already described. The verandah walls finish at the top with a boldly corbelled cornice surmounted by an open arcaded balustrade. The verandahs at this point are roofed over, and the eye next rests on the main walls of the nave, which are pierced, in what corresponds to the clerestory of a Cathedral, with openings intended to light the space contained above the extrados of the groining and the wood framed roof which carries the tiling. Above these openings an exceedingly massive balustrade forms a protection to the gutter and termination to the wall. Above the ridge of the roof is the plain surface of tiles unbroken by dormer windows or ventilators. The ridge line is also devoid of metal finials or railings from the level of the parapet to the main roof; the four angle staircase turrets before mentioned as affording access to various parts of the building begin to assert themselves, and from this point are carried up clear of the roof and terminate in boldly designed spirelets surmounted by carved stone finials whose highest points are 106 feet. These four angle turrets, it will be seen, continue in an unbroken line to the ground and form the most conspicuous features of the design. On looking again to the apse a dwarf arcade will be noticed above the windows: this does not show on the inside, being hidden from view by the domed roof to the apse, but it serves to light the space between the dome and the roof, and is a very satisfactory enrichment to this part of the building. This dwarf arcade is also surmounted by a deeply corbelled cornice and arcaded balustrade, behind which is the gutter and roof of tiles which slopes back to the south wall of the nave and affords a covering to the dome below. The two principal staircases at the north ends of verandah only rise to the level of the parapet to the verandah, which is continued round them till stopped by the wall of the nave. These circular staircases are unusual features, inasmuch as they are open arcades in two storeys, and have no protection from the weather beyond what is afforded by the piers at the angles of the octagon and the divisional columns. A strong course nine feet deep follows the line of ascent of the steps inside the arcade, rising with it, and thus leaving no doubt as to the internal arrangements of this portion of the building.

We now come to the north front. The carriage porch, projecting 20ft. from the main building, is extended the whole width of the nave, being 44ft. long, and terminates at the level of the gallery with a flat roof. Cusped arches 11ft. wide form the carriage approach at either end, whilst the front is divided into three arches, also cusped and carried on double columns slightly raised from the ground. At the exterior angles carved pedestals and canopies show that figures are to be introduced as enrichments, whilst the spandrels between the arches have circular sunk panels that are intended to be filled with sculpture and mosaic. The porch roof is groined with Porebunder stone, the cross ribs being supported on marble columns that are detached from but connected with the double columns at the bases and caps. Opposite the arches of the front arcade are the three doorways that lead into the vestibule. The centre doorway is slightly larger and more important than the side ones: this idea being still further carried out in the design of the doors themselves. Looking upwards to the north front we find the circular wheel window supported as it were on a horizontal string course with a beautifully moulded blank arcade below, and surmounted by a stepped string course and gable window above. In the blank arcade below, slit windows give light and ventilation to the gallery over the vestibule, whilst the gable rising upwards is enriched with a strongly marked coping and terminates at the apex with a pedestal for a seated figure. The two spirelets of the small north staircases are carried up on either side, whilst the whole composition is flanked by the open arcaded octagonal staircases.

The material used for the face work is Coorla stone, which is laid in the usual manner in the form of kankees, with horizontal joints, the interior of the walls being rubble masonry of blue basalt lined on the inside with Porebunder stone. Porebunder stone has also been used for the arching, mouldings, cornices, and dressings generally. Blue basalt stone was used for columns until during the progress of the work better and more suitable material from Rutnagherry was obtained. The change of material may be plainly seen on comparison of the two stones: the Bombay basalt being of an undecided colour and coarse in texture; that from Rutnagherry, which has been obtained in enormous lengths, being much more pleasing in tone and taking a higher polish. There are other points in the construction of the building which would, however, only interest our professional readers, and to these we shall not refer, but proceed to our criticism of the building. Before doing so, however, we congratulate Colonel Fuller, the Acting Executive Engineer and Surveyor, under whose supervision the whole work has been carried out. In the successful completion of the University Hall Colonel Fuller has not only earned credit for himself but for the whole Department of Public Works in Bombay. To Mr. Geo. Twigge Molecey, the architect, as we stated in our issue of the 27th instant, is due the entire credit of preparing the necessary working and detail drawings, for every detail of every portion of the building has been drawn by his own hand, and besides this in many plans where the deficiency of the small scale drawings rendered it necessary he has been left entirely to his own resources. The task assigned to him of preparing drawings from another architect's designs cannot have been altogether a congenial one, but the success which has attended his labours must of itself be a source of satisfaction, and we do not doubt that Sir Geo. G. Scott has been well content to know that his design has fallen into such efficient hands. The services of Mr. Muccoond Ramchunder, the assistant engineer in charge, have been, we are assured, of the greatest possible value, for, where the work to be extended was in many instances so novel and foreign to the usual modes of construction, the closest supervision of the workmen was necessary, and the absence of any failure in the building is in a great measure due to Mr. Muccoond.

Among the public buildings that have been erected in Bombay, the University Hall stands pre-eminent, both as regards the purposes for which it was erected and the beauty of its architecture. The general appearance of the exterior is satisfactory and pleasing, and, as might be expected from such a master of the art as Sir Geo. G. Scott, the proportions are excellent. An air of sobriety and usefulness characterises the whole design, and few will deny that it bespeaks the purpose for which it is intended. The open staircases are at least novel if not original in idea, but we question whether it will not be found necessary to protect them during the monsoon. The interiors of these staircases are well worthy of observation, as they are masterpieces of construction, and the double columns will not fail to attract attention, as some of them are monoliths seventeen feet long. The porch is an elegant addition to the building, and being placed at the north end will afford sufficient protection to the entrance doorways, though the arches are carried up to the highest point the horizontal cornice would allow. The four spirelets are not merely ornamental as might be supposed, for up to a very short distance of the termination of the square they contain the stone staircases that lead to the roof gutters, and the additional weight obtained in the case of the two southern ones must act as a counterpoise to the thrust of the large interior arch. The finials that terminate them at the apex being seen against the sky are conspicuous features and are well proportioned. There is a want of exactness in some of the lines of the spires which a critical observer cannot fail to notice. We hope this will be remedied. The modelling of the gargoyles that carry the water from the gutters shows a want of knowledge of anatomy, and the finials over the buttresses, too, are rather crude. The same remark applies generally to the carving both outside and in, with very few exceptions. The foliage to the capitals, it will be noticed, is in many instances out of date with the building. Many bits of the carving, too, have evidently been taken from well known sources, illustrated by hard liny German prints, and are unmeaning in form and character. It is to be regretted that Colonel Fuller has not obtained the best possible assistance that was to be had in Bombay for this portion of the work. It seems to us that for a building of such importance it would have been advisable either to obtain plaster models from England for all the carved work, or to engage the services of a competent modeller from England. Why Mr. Kipling, of the School of Art, has been ignored, we are at a loss to understand. When Mr. Howard, in conjunction with Mr. Erskine, obtained the services of Mr. Kipling, it was with the express object in view that he should be engaged in the various public buildings that were then only in embryo, but many of which have since been erected. We think the public have a right to inquire the why and wherefore of this, because there cannot be a doubt that while the rest of the University Hall is so satisfactory there is a lamentable falling off in the decorative portions. This is the more to be regretted, as we have had pointed out to us parts here and there which bear evidence of better modelling, and these, we understand, have emanated from the School of Art indirectly. We believe that most of the modelling besides the parts referred to have indeed been executed by a former pupil of Mr. Kipling's, but it is evident that for want of proper supervision his knowledge has been inadequate to the task. To complete the porch two statues for the angle niches are yet required, and we hope these will be placed in position as soon as possible. The seated figures on the gables, too, are requisite to complete the exterior, as they are part and parcel of the building and must not be considered as adjuncts to be added at pleasure.

The interior of the building, arched over by massive ribs of stone and presenting one unbroken line of roofing from end to end, intersected only from the apse by the large arch, conveys to the mind but one idea, that of grandeur. From all points the view is equally satisfactory. The brackets that support the gallery and the railing above are indeed beautiful pieces of ironwork, and fully sustain the reputation of Messrs. Hart, Son, Peard and Co., of Wych Street, London, who supplied them. The designs, however, were furnished by Mr. Molecey, who has succeeded in conveying to the manufacturer his ideas of the harmonious relations that should exist between the metal work and every other part of the building. The coloured decoration to the brackets is not quite pleasing, a warmer tone should have pervaded them, but the introduction of the gilding has been judicious and appropriate. The iron railing with its one tint of rust colour picked out in gold is light and elegant in design, and the gilt line in the wood fascia serves to connect the brackets and railings. The glass, supplied by the well-known firm of Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of King's St., Covent Garden, is, as regards the side windows and the circular window at the end, among the very best we have seen; but we may here remark that the best time for seeing it is before noon, for owing to the verandahs being continuously arched from end to end a great deal of light is excluded from the upper parts of the side windows, and we warn our readers against any feeling of disappointment on the day of Convocation. In the evening, owing to the circumstance above mentioned, the brilliancy of the glass on the east side is completely obscured. The introduction of the coats of arms of the past Chancellors was a happy idea of Mr. Molecey's, as by their means the date of the incorporation of the University and the building of the hall is indicated. The arms of the benefactor Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney have also been appropriately introduced, but there is one missing that might have found a place amongst the others, and that is the arms of the architect, Sir Geo. Gilbert Scott. We hope, however, that it is even now not too late to give him a place of honour in the building. The blank space at the end of the hall over the dais appears to us to be just the position for a large historical mosaic picture, and, were this carried out, amongst the famous in History, Arts, and Sciences room might be found for Sir George Gilbert Scott. A precedent for the proper treatment of the subject may be well known to many of our readers: we refer to the Paul de la Roche hemicycle in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. An opportunity which was clearly foreseen by Government when they accepted the gift of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier here presents itself for those who may wish to follow his noble example, and we may add, in the words of Mr. Raymond West, that we can conceive of no better application by rich natives of a portion of their surplus wealth than to the encouragement of Literature, Science, and—he should have added—Art. If the Senate should be fortunate enough to obtain a sum of money for this purpose we recommend the employment of Mr. Griffiths, who, possessing a thorough knowledge of figure drawing, has studied all the processes of decorative art. The large wheel window whose prototype may be found at Toscanella near Viterbo, Italy, is, as we have before stated, filled with painted glass, the subjects that are represented being beautifully executed, but to our thinking the effect of the glass is destroyed by the black radiating columns, and it would have been infinitely better to have left the whole of the interior columns their natural colour as seen round the apse. In the wheel window seen against the white background of Porebunder stone their effect is most unpleasing. No provisions appear yet to have been made for lighting the building with gas, though it is intended, we believe, to hang six large imitation bronze chandeliers from the apex of each main and intermediate rib, and already holes have been pierced for the purpose. This surely is a mistake on Colonel Fuller's part—the straight suspending rods will cut the lines of the apse arch in a most uncomfortable manner, and the chandeliers themselves will entirely hide the circular window from view. For the sake of the interior effect we sincerely trust some other method may be adopted. Some doubts appear to exist as to the acoustic properties of the hall, but we think that there will be little fault to find in this respect on the day of Convocation when the body of the hall and the galleries are filled with people.

If there should be a failure, however, it will most probably be found to be due to the smooth circular blank wall of the apse, and a little drapery would readily alter this. In criticising the details of the building it must not be forgotten that the work is executed in a style entirely foreign to the minds of the workmen engaged on it, and that the intelligent assistance an architect derives in the execution of his buildings in England from competent and trained artizans is in this country almost entirely wanting.

RETURN PASSAGES BY P. & O. STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed a paragraph in your paper not long ago, to the effect that the popular Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay contemplates proceeding to England next month. May I request the favour of being permitted to solicit from him a boon, through the medium of your paper, previous to his departure, which will be highly appreciated by a large portion of the Indian community, and will cause many a blessing to be invoked on his head by those who, instead of sweltering beneath punkahs and behind tatties under a tropical sun during the hot weather, will be enabled to lounge among the brilliant throngs which congregate along Rotten Row in the London season? The boon I would ask is, that he will exert his influence with the directors to induce them to issue return tickets to Brindisi and back, available for three months at the price of a passage and a half, *inclusive of transit through Egypt*. This will reduce the cost of the trip to England and back to little over Rs. 1,000, whereas, according to the present scale, the sea voyage alone—deducting 20 per cent. for the return passage—is Rs. 1,080. This reduction would enable many to visit friends in England who are now compelled to forego the trip altogether owing to the expense, and are obliged instead to fritter away their three months' privilege leave in India itself. By means of the railway, visitors to England, even from remote parts of India, can make sure—bar accidents—of spending fully five weeks out of the three months at home. I know of many officers who are simply deterred by the expense from undertaking the trip, and I feel assured that the numbers who would avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting home would amply recoup the Company for the reduction on their fares.

Q. E. D.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

THE business of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which occupied Sir Charles Sargent nine days, was concluded yesterday.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the lake for the week ending Saturday, 7th February, was 54 feet; in the corresponding week last year it was 45 feet and 6 tenths.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from "M" on behalf of a client, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE CASES.—An advertisement in another column announces the return of Mr. and Mrs. George Case to Bombay. They will give one of their agreeable entertainments at the Grant Road Theatre on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th instant.

DESERTION.—Robert Multon and five other seamen, of the ship Prince Leopold, were yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with deserting from the ship. They admitted the offence and were sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment each.

FOUND DEAD.—An old and inform Hindoo, aged about seventy years, was found dead near the Crawford Market on Tuesday. The deceased, it appears, had been suffering from fever for some time. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who ordered the body to be buried.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Tuesday at Poorbhdevi road on the body of a girl named Thuma, who, whilst drawing water from a well, accidentally fell in and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the House of Correction concerning the death of one Shaik Ahmed Abdoola, a prisoner, who was sentenced on the 26th January last to two months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of theft. The jury found that death was caused from heart disease.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A man named Pragjee Hurjee, residing at Nagdevi Street, reported to the police on Tuesday that his son, aged six years, strayed away from home, and that on his return ornaments to the value of Rs. 43 were missing from his person, but the child had in his hand a packet of sweetmeat given to him by the thief. Enquiries are being made.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month nearly 2,580 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.—The application for the appointment of twenty additional bailiffs in this Court is still under the consideration of Government, but it is believed that the appointments will not be sanctioned.—Mr. J. O'Leary, First Judge of the Court, has been granted an extension of leave for seven months.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mrs. Sarah Key charged Mr. Christopher Smith, lately a pilot on the Bombay establishment, with assaulting her on the 28th of last month. Mr. Fletcher, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

The prosecutrix stated that she had agreed to live with the defendant and his wife and to pay them four rupees per mensem as rent for her room. On the 28th ult. she was about to lock the door of her room to go out, when the defendant said to her, "You will lock that door no more." Complainant did not say a word to defendant, as he appeared to be in a passion. She left the house, and went on to the street, where defendant followed her and laid hold of her hand violently, and said to her, "Come back." Two police sepoys then came up and seized her other hand. Complainant screamed out, and two soldiers, who were passing by, came up to her. The policeman and defendant then released their hold of complainant's hands and she went into the London Hotel.

In cross-examination by Mr. Fletcher, complainant said that Mr. Smith had desired her to leave the house that day, but that she declined to go away before the end of the month, unless she could procure other accommodation. She denied that defendant had offered to get her another room, or that he had asked her for the rent.

After hearing Mr. Fletcher for the defence, the magistrate discharged the defendant, and made some strictures regarding his conduct towards such an old lady as the complainant.

FESTIVITIES AMONG THE MUSSULMAN COMMUNITY.

For the last fortnight the Khoja part of the Mussulman community has been unusually excited in consequence of wedding festivities in the family of His Highness the Aga Khan. Being the direct descendant of the Prophet, the Khojahs regard him as a being of peculiar sanctity, whose word, if not his pleasure, is law; and therefore an important event in his domestic circle possesses peculiar interest for them all. The Aga has enjoyed his honours for a long time, and at this moment, when he is at the head of the Khojah and Shia community in India, he is over seventy years of age. Of three sons, one, up to within a fortnight ago, was unmarried, but the Aga Jungeeshah has now gone the way of all his brothers, and taken to himself a wife. His bride belongs to a branch of the Royal Family of Persia, and arrived in Bombay about a month ago in one of the Persian Gulf mail steamers. The Aga Jungeeshah has not entered the married state alone, for he has been fearlessly accompanied into it by two of his near relations, Shahaboodeen, a grandson of Aga Khan's, and Aga Nasirshah, a nephew of the same personage. The bride of Aga Shahaboodeen also belongs to the Persian Royal Family, being a granddaughter of H. R. H. Zilleh Sultan, a monarch who had the misfortune to sit on the Persian throne for only forty days after the demise of his father, the great Futteh Ali Shah. The festivities in connection with all three events have taken place at the same time, and it is this extraordinary combination of tamasha which has so excited the Khoja community.

His Highness seems to have spared no expense to make the marriages go off with grandeur. During the past fortnight the sky has been inflamed nightly by a thousand lights planted on the crest of His Highness' bungalow at Mazagon and in every nook in his commodious gardens. A week ago an entertainment was given to the chief native gentlemen of Bombay, but Tuesday night out-did all the other brilliant nights. Numerous invitations had been issued to the European residents to meet His Excellency the Governor, and for the occasion the Aga had exhausted the resources of Bombay to make up a splendid evening's amusement. The public ways were illuminated on each side for half-a-mile before the gate of His Highness' gardens could be reached; here an arch of fire, crowned with a large star, arrested attention; and then came an avenue of pale lights leading up to the entrance of the resplendent mansion. The verandah and the pillars supporting it were hung with lamps, and so was every colign of vantage on the roof and walls of the main building. Looking from the verandah, an enchanting scene met the view, the circular, square, and many-shaped beds of flowers being defined by lamps, and the parapets of the great well and fountain immediately in front of the house surmounted by jets of flames which were reflected back from the glancing waters. Tennyson has referred to the laburnum as a tree raining gold; had he seen that well, he would probably have suggested that it was a receptacle for silver hail, for the constant and delicate motion of the many lights which shone into its bosom would have borne out the comparison admirably. The visitors began to arrive at nine o'clock; by ten His Excellency the Governor had arrived. After chatting with the old Aga, whose interpreter was Aga Nasirshah, one of the bridegrooms, His Excellency, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Deane and a number of ladies and gentlemen, went on to the balcony, where they watched the movements of the remarkably clever troupe of Japanese performers who are at present in Bombay. The hair-breadth escapes of the little fellow who crept into the oil-jar, while it was poised on the feet of a brother performer—the excitement produced when the fabric gave way, and the jar and its human contents went flying through an adjoining chandelier—the music of the Town Band—the charm of the many twinkling lights, "bright effluence of essence increate"—all served to while away the time until near midnight, when the firework display was commenced. Rockets; blue, red, green lights; catterine wheels on a large scale; fiery rain, kept the place in blaze and smoke for another hour, after which the company began to disperse. Those who had not been inclined to lall over the windows and view the gardens and the fireworks, strolled into the sumptuously provided refreshment rooms, or sat down in the Aga's reception rooms, where the flashing of mirrors and massive candelabra vied with the beauty of the furniture in exciting admiration. The carpet is a "beauty," as a lady would say, and the couches which are ranged down the hall are covered with green and gold—the former the colour of the Prophet, which, as sported on the Indian turf, and not infrequently by one of the bridegrooms (Aga Nasirshah), has become pleasantly familiar to sportsmen. We should think that a more magnificently-furnished hall does not exist in Bombay. Before leaving, many of the company, especially the ladies, were anxious to see the brides, but, alas! "all was free but this." Under the stern dictates of purdanasheen custom, they were invisible. It is probable, however, that they will receive a visit from the Hon. Mrs. Deane and a few ladies this week. To gentlemen other than their husbands they are, however, inexorably invisible—not even the representatives of the "potential journal" who interviewed the fair Fulookksoor, and spoonily called her a Dudu accordingly, will be able to pierce their veil of seclusion. As the company left, each individual was assailed by courteous Mussulmans, who put bracelets of flowers on his or her wrists, and further adorned their necks with jasmine garlands. Half-past one the halls were nearly deserted, and before daybreak the innumerable butties were quite incapable of competing with the rising sun. The Aga's sons and nephew were ubiquitous in their attentions to the wants of the company, and even His Highness, notwithstanding his age and feebleness, contrived to make many of his guests feel the cordialness of his hospitality. Among those who were present we noticed His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, K.C.B., and the Hon'ble Mrs. Deane; the personal staff of H. E.; the Oriental Translator; the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pinhey; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers; the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Scoble; the Nawab Meer Yewar Ali Khan Bahadoor, the nephew of H. E. Sir Salar Jung; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Sons; the Hon. Nanabhai Harridas; Captain Spencer, Mrs. Liddell and Miss Spencer; Col., Mrs., and Miss Macdonald; Major and Mrs. Walshe; Col. and Mrs. Sexton, &c.

We may mention that great credit is due to H. H. Aga Khan's secretary, Mr. Kurrim Khan, and his other karbarees, one of whom was Cumaris Kaikibooy Padamsee, the well known Khoja merchant, for managing the grand entertainment so excellently.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court the following case was tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury:—

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Dulla Juggu, a Marwaree money lender, was charged with giving false evidence on the 1st December last in a case heard before Mr. Connon at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson for the defence.

Mr. Farran, in addressing the jury briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was examined on the 1st December last as a witness in a case of cheating brought by Atmaram Bhowanishunker against a Marwaree named Shabba Gopail. The case was heard before Mr. Connon, and the prisoner on solemn affirmation stated as follows:—"I do not know the complainant Atmaram Bhowanishunker. I never saw him before this day. I do not know Dinanath Raghunath, or Nanabhoy Bhoyshunker, and I never showed a receipt to Dinanath, or Nanabhoy, or Hormusjee Pestonjee." The charge was dismissed by the magistrate after the prisoner gave his evidence. The prosecutor had passed certain promissory notes to Shabba Gopail, as he afterwards found, without any consideration; he believed they were notes for Rs. 100 each, but they afterwards turned out to be notes for Rs. 500 each. He went to make enquiries at the prisoner's shop with others. Prisoner admitted he had had such a note as the prosecutor enquired for; but that it was not in his actual possession; and he produced an entry in his book to show that it was a note for Rs. 500. Money was tendered, and the note was produced. The conversation occupied an hour. Prosecutor and his friends asked prisoner if he would state at the Police Court the circumstances under which the note came into his hands; and he said he had no objection. He was called as a witness the following day, when he denied all that occurred at his shop the preceding day.

The prosecutor was examined at some length, when his Lordship expressed his opinion that the evidence could not sustain the charge. A formal verdict of not guilty was returned, and the prisoner was discharged.

WITH this case, the business of the first Criminal Sessions terminated.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of Nanjee Meetha on a charge of having murdered his wife Dhunbace on the 25th December last was further proceeded with. The Advocate General, with Mr. Branson, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Ferguson, with Mr. Inverarity, for the defence.

Drs. Blaney, Gray and Lyon and a medical pupil at the Jamsetjee Hospital were examined as witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Ferguson, in an able address on behalf of the prisoner, asked the jury to dismiss from their minds every particle of prejudice against the prisoner and confine themselves to the evidence before them; and he hoped that they would thus find themselves in a position to adopt every reasonable suggestion which it would be his duty to make in favour of the prisoner. The learned counsel recalled to mind the friendly terms on which the prisoner had been living with his wife. After reviewing the evidence of the first witness, Ludha Nonsey, Mr. Ferguson referred to the models of the prisoner's residence, which were produced in Court, and explained to the jury the position of the different rooms occupied by Ludha and by the prisoner. The jury were asked to dismiss from their minds the unimportant circumstance of there being a hole in the privy at the back of the house, since it had no bearing on the prisoner's defence: it was made by the landlord for light and air since the murder had been committed. The learned counsel argued against the probability of a quarrel on the ground that, if there had been a protracted or loud noise in the prisoner's room, it would have been heard by the person in the next room. Ludha, an uninterested witness, said that the noise came suddenly, and that he heard no conversation going on in the prisoner's room. The noise probably came from the passage, and this statement was corroborative of the story told by the prisoner, namely, that he and his wife were sleeping, that a thief was seen in the room, that he struck his wife, and that he went to her assistance, when he struck him in the hand and ran out. The story the learned counsel was instructed to tell the jury was that the woman had been going about with ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,400 or Rs. 1,500 upon her person, which excited the cupidity of some thief, who concealed himself in the second room, and that whilst they were sleeping he entered the room and stabbed the woman in order to get possession of the ornaments, and that as the prisoner went to her rescue he was likewise stabbed. The thief then escaped through the door of the second room. It was possible he should have escaped without being seen by any one, for there was a perfect network of gullies in the neighbourhood, which helped him to effect his escape. If the prisoner's story be true that a thief came up to rob the ornaments, there could be no violent improbability in supposing that he made his escape from the house unseen by any one. The prisoner thereupon came out of the door and made a noise, which drew the attention of the first witness. That was a story which he told from the very beginning. He said so to Dawjee Nanjee as the latter came up—"A thief had come here; he struck my wife; I went to arrest him, when he struck me and went away." Commenting upon the evidence, the learned counsel urged that the probability was that the woman did not utter a syllable after receiving the wounds; and both Dawjee and Dhunjee admitted that she was insensible when they entered the room. The whole of the evidence was consistent with the story of the thief entering the house and stabbing the woman. It was a strong point as to the innocence of the prisoner that, when the only witness in the house went out, he made no attempt to escape; and his conduct was not that of a man who had committed a crime. He might have, during Ludha's absence, made his escape and secreted all evidence of the crime; but did not do so.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence at considerable length, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner, when called upon why sentence should not be passed upon him, said—I wish to tell the Court the whole thing as it occurred. I was sleeping on my cot. The first thing I heard was an alarm of "thief! thief." After that I heard the words "stop; stop, don't do it, don't do it." Looking about me, I saw a man striking my wife. I was alarmed and got off my cot and went to catch hold of the man. I was struck with a knife and fell down. I believe I remained on the ground five minutes. I then got up. One of my hands was bleeding. I tried to go out when I saw Ludha. He asked me what the matter was. I said a thief had entered the house and struck me and my wife. I asked him to go and fetch my wife's relations. I told the same thing to my wife's relations when they came. I went into the passage and then went and sat near my wife weeping. She told me she had been to the privy, and that after she returned a man sat upon her and struck her. I said to myself that the ornaments had been the cause of all the mischief. I sat on my cot and continued weeping. Dhunjee spoke to my wife, and when he found she was unable to speak, he told Dawjee to call a doctor. Dawjee asked my aunt to remove the stains of blood and put the clothes in the passage. Some time after a doctor came in. He examined my wife and said she was dead. He said they had done an improper thing in not reporting the matter to the Sircar. They (Dawjee and Dhunjee) said they had done nothing improper. They agreed to tell a plausible story to the Sircar, fearing lest they should bring themselves into trouble. Some time afterwards thirty or forty sepoys came. A European constable came and found me lying on my cot. He gave instructions that I should be taken to hospital. My wound was dressed at the hospital and I was taken to the Police Court. I had made every preparation to leave Bombay by a vessel. I don't know anything about this occurrence beyond what I have stated. I did not do this thing at all. I was on good terms with my wife. I leave the matter in your hands now.

Sir Charles Sargent—Tell him that the sentence of the Court upon him is that he be taken back to the place whence he came, and thence, on a day to be hereafter named, to the usual place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

A SERIOUS CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

A HINDOO merchant named Goolabdas Hurrivullubdas appeared at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid an information against six persons, whom he charged with conspiracy, &c.

Goolabdas Hurrivullubdas said,—I am a merchant, and an inhabitant of Surat. On Tuesday last, the 3rd inst. I came to Bombay, and took up my residence in a house near Bhuleshwar. The day before yesterday, at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, one Purshotum, dullal, came to my house and asked me to accompany him to the Bangree Bazaar for the purpose of purchasing pearls and diamonds. I then took with me Rs. 2,000 and went with him to the house of one Mooljee Bhoola, where I found Mooljee Bhoola and Tribhowan Bhoola. The said Purshotum, dullal, informed them both that I was the person brought by him for the purpose of purchasing pearls and diamonds, and asked them to show me some. They accordingly showed me one cloth bundle containing pearls, and one paper parcel containing diamonds, which I approved and settled the price at Rs. 2,000. This amount I paid them in three currency notes, one for Rs. 1,000, and two for Rs. 500 each, and received in return the pearls and diamonds. I was about to leave, when Mooljee told me not to go until he had offered me *pan sooparee*, and for which he said his brother Tribhowun had gone. Tribhowun returned shortly afterwards. In the meantime one Megraj with two other persons named Mooljee Lambo and Ramrutton Marwaree came there. These three persons threatened me and asked me the cause of my calling there. They then struck me with their fists several blows on my chest and stopped my mouth. They charged me with having gone there to receive stolen property and threatened to call a police sepoy. I told them about the pearls and diamonds I had purchased, which I showed to the said three persons—Megraj, Mooljee, and Ramrutton. They then forcibly took the pearls and diamonds from me, and directed me to pass a receipt or promissory note to the effect that I had lost Rs. 2,000 in gaming, and that I would not make my complaint to the police. I accordingly passed a receipt. The said six persons—Purshotum dullal, Mooljee Bhoola, Tribhowun Bhoola, Megraj, Mooljee Lambo and Ramrutton Marwaree, then commenced to gamble till about 8 p.m. and they also detained me with them till that time. I then went with Mooljee Bhoola to the house of Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ally at Comercarry. On our way Mooljee persuaded and instigated me to say that the currency notes were lost from my pocket. I stated to the Khan Bahadoor that I had lost my notes, and that I did not know where I lost them. The Khan Bahadoor then asked me whether I knew the number of the notes. I told him that I did not. I and Mooljee then returned: I went to my house and Mooljee to his. Yesterday in the morning I went to the Mazagon Police Office, and reported the matter to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner, who advised me to obtain warrants against the abovenamed persons for their arrest. I charge the said Purshotum, dullal, Mooljee Bhoola, Tribhowun Bhoola, Megraj, Mooljee Lambo, and Ramrutton Marwaree with conspiracy; and the first named three persons with cheating and abetting the commission of extortion and theft; and the three latter named persons with extortion, theft, robbery, and fraudulently obtaining a document from me, and pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted the application.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER ARETUSA from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

THE s.s. ARABIA, which left Bombay on the 1st instant, reached Aden on the noon of the 9th instant, and left the same evening for Suez. The s.s. Asia, inward bound, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 10th instant, and left the same noon for Bombay.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons. Captain E. M. Gibson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China, Mail and the following cargo.—2 boxes gold, 2 boxes specie, 1 box ayee silver, 126 packages glass bangles, 42 packages silk piece goods, 9 packages star aniseed, 2 packages yellow arsenic, 50 boxes paper, 1,828 packages tea, 268 packages silk, 5 boxes white copper, 1 box fans, 81 packages sugar candy, 11 packages wearing apparel, 6 packages preserves, 39 rolls mattings, 1,810 pieces & 20 bundles copper plates, 7 bundles nails, 2 chronometers, 225 boxes fire crackers, 1 parcel silk umbrellas, 1 box shawls, 6 packages dry fruits, 23 boxes glass beads, 1 box peppermint flowers, 5 boxes scales,

what I take with me and what is owed to me by my debtors, that is one lac and thirty five thousand of sicca rupees related in the 3rd paragraph will serve to pay the sum of fifty thousand sicca rupees to my intimate friend Asevsedour Gregory, my Attorney, for his trouble and fatigues to carry out my business and to liquidate some promissory notes of my own hand writing, and which are confirmed in my books of accounts in my office, and six thousand of sicca rupees for my female servant Papamah and one thousand of sicca rupees for my soul for Mass in the Roman Catholic Church in the same town, and the remnant to be divided between my clerks in my office after having received their pay respectively.

9th. You Mr. Asvasadour Gregory if you accept the charge of my executor as my best friend to represent my last will and testament, I make the choice of your person to publish after my death this my last will and testament. If you come to neglect the order of my statements you will be responsible before the terrible judgment of God.

10th. The same copy I have given to my father confessor, and the original is to be given in the hands of the English Government. I understand that my last will and testament be executed without any other forms and processes.

In testimony of my above writing I have signed and sealed in Calcutta before two witnesses this 20th March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy two.

(Signed) KYCHE SKINDERUGHLOW.

Witnesses
Erekor Joseph
Bogbog Jacob.

The Advocate General then went on to say that during the time the prisoner made claim in Bombay he said that he had reasons to believe that the original will was in Calcutta, and the Judges in the High Court in Bombay adjourned the case in order that he might go there and search for the will. The prisoner not being able to find the will there, came to Madras and put himself into the hands of Mr. Barclay the Government Solicitor, and told him that he wished to continue the search here in order to establish his identity. He also begged Mr. Barclay to come to the house of a Mrs. Johannes, where he said he had reason to believe some documents might be found. They called at Mrs. Johannes's house and some negociation took place between the claimant, and Mrs. Johannes, and after dinner it was settled that Mrs. Johannes was to receive Rs. 500 on every lac which he might recover from Government, and for better security, a promissory note drawn up between them to that effect should be deposited in the hands of Bishop Fennelly. After this transaction the prisoner intimated to Mr. Barclay that he wished him to obtain the sanction of Government to search the records in the record-room. The sanction was accordingly obtained, and about the 24th December last, the prisoner accompanied by Mr. Barclay went to the record room in order to discover the desired documents. The prisoner sat down on a table, and in company with Mr. Barclay looked through the indexes of the Majors Court from so far back as 100 years ago and more. While thus engaged Mr. Barclay had occasion to leave the room for a few minutes and talk to a gentlemen. He was not absent for more than three minutes within which brief time the prisoner left his table, and going to the extreme end of the record room brought documents to Mr. Barwell and asked him what they were. Mr. Barwell said immediately that it was the very document that they were searching for. Mr. Barclay was next shown the document, and on looking at it he grew suspicious, and on meeting Mr. Wigram informed him of what had taken place, and Mr. Wigram also grew suspicious, and on coming to Court he called for the bundle from which the document was said to have been found, and also the document itself. On examining the bundle, Mr. Wigram found the copy of the will. The Advocate General said that the circumstances of the finding of the will by the prisoner were very suspicious. Searches were made by Mr. Barclay and Mr. Barwell for many days, and nothing found; also there was nothing to show by the index that this document was there; still the prisoner within a few minutes finds the very document. The inference is, that there has either been a fraud committed, or something like a miracle performed; the paper itself on which the history was written awakened suspicions; it smelt of gunpowder which made it appear as subjected to some process to give it an old appearance. The same remarks were applicable to the will. It is reported the Advocate General said, that some documents purporting to be the original will and history were found in Mrs. Johannes' house, a warrant was obtained and the prisoner arrested on the 8th January; on the same day, a summons was served on Mrs. Johannes to produce these documents, but they were not produced, because they were out. Mr. Matthews son-in-law of Mrs. Johannes in company with Mr. Macartoon, took a box in which the will and history were enclosed, and of all places in the world they took this box to the Googely or Thieving Bazaar, where it vanished in a most mysterious fashion. This is a most childish story which nobody could believe, the conclusion is, that these papers if they existed at all would have told against the case of the prisoner, and consequently were designedly withdrawn. The copies which Mrs. Johannes produced, and which were said to have been made from the originals were quite similar to those found in the Court, only the will found in the Court says to his nearest relation and children of Sarah and Moses, but Mrs. Johannes states to my nearest relatives. It will be seen that a search warrant had been issued and the prisoner's house searched, and a document found written in French from the contents of which it was clear that the history was drawn up in order to support his claims at Bombay. In conclusion the learned counsel stated that it is with considerable confidence and little hesitation that he had taken charge of the prosecution as he has no doubt that the evidence would result in a conviction. The jury before hearing the evidence went to the record room in order to examine it. After the examination the court adjourned for 15 minutes at 2-30 P. M.—*Madras Mail.*

RAJPOOTANA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJPOOTANA, 4TH FEBRUARY.

THE event of the week has been the submission of the Thakoor of Futtehgurh to the Rajah of Kishengurh, his feudal chief. Up to the last moment there was some suspense, and considerable doubt as to what measure of force would be finally necessary to assert the authority of the Maharajah, and secure the implicit obedience which our position as the paramount and protecting power demands. Every preparation had been quickly and quietly made, and had the offending Thakoor persevered in his insubordination, he would have found his fort blown about his ears within a short fortnight. The troops at Nusseerabad had been warned to be ready for service at a moment's notice, and a strong detachment of the Mhairwarra Battalion was marched to Kishengurh on the 1st of February, to guard against the event of any disturbance being attempted on the day when the final answer of the Thakoor was to be received. The whole affairs is over now, or appears to be so. The stone has been cast into the quiet pool and the rippling waters have gradually sunk again to rest. Beyond the immediate circle of the events in progress, little has been heard or known by the European public of the situation of affairs. It could not be otherwise. Judged apart from local politics, the case is an insignificant one. The culprit is a Thakoor of good family but scanty means, a man of little influence and no power; while the chief, whose authority we have been supporting, is himself one of the smaller, princes of Rajpootana. But viewed in connection with provincial politics, the question now decided has been one of immense importance. It has in fact been an illustrative case, which has been watched by all the native chiefs and princes of Rajpootana with extreme interest. Its settlement was the key to our future conduct in all similar cases. We have now emphatically said *ex uno disce omnes*. I believe the following to be a correct summary of the question at issue. The Maharajah of Kishengurh and the Thakoor of Futtehgurh are both Rahtore Rajpoots, descended from an offshoot of the Jhodpore house, the Thakoor belonging to the elder, and the Maharajah to the younger, branch. In the ordinary course of events the Thakoor would have been now sitting on the throne of Kishengurh; but, many years ago, before our supremacy was established, some reigning prince, or else, some dowager regent, on the failure of the direct line, adopted the younger son of the next of kin in preference to the elder. The laws of adoption it is asserted by some, are immutable and firmly established on well know precedent; but I believe it would be nearer the truth to say that power and self-interest are the real mainsprings of the laws of adoption. Certain States do, no doubt, profess to abide by a code of usage and precedent, but when this is found inconvenient, and the party in power feels his position sufficiently secure to defy public opinion, he quietly adds a chapter to the legislation extant on the subject, by affixing an enactment of his own which may in its day become a precedent honored by observance. It is only in this way, I think, that we can explain the many divergences of custom which distinguish State from State. Speaking broadly, it may be said that there are certain general principles common to all States and respected by all, but that, within these barriers of ancestral erection there is no law of an absolute kind. The present is a case in point. The elder son was probably more entitled—at any rate as much entitled—to adoption than the younger, but as the younger would afford a longer minority, self-interest found a greater right in the claims of the younger. However this may be, the young was adopted, and accepted by the nobles as the legitimate heir, and this being done, no retrogression was possible; and although the injured elder brother might refuse to acknowledge such a decision, he could not undo what had been done, nor could he withdraw himself from fealty to his younger brother without exposing himself to punishment as a traitor. But in the olden days nobles were very often powerful enough to defy their feudal chiefs. Some did so in a complete manner—refused any acknowledgment of vassalage whatever; others would yield a nominal obedience, but refuse to render the services of vassalage; while a third performed such duties as they pleased, and ignored those they found unpleasant. One would present a *nuzzerana* to each prince on succession but would refuse any further recognition of superiority. Another would assist the head of the State in wars which suited his convenience, and decline aid in others. A third would stop short at attendance on his chief at his capital. When the chief was strong enough and high-willed enough, he watched his opportunity and enforced the measure of obedience which seemed good to him. When he had not the means of compulsion, he was obviously unable to do better than chew the cud of bitterness in secret, and make as good a face of it in public as he could. When we came into power, we ruled that it was essential to the preservation of order that the relations between chiefs and their nobles should be definitely established and maintained, and we bound ourselves to support the just rights of the chief, and, if necessary, to make his quarrel our own; and on the strength of this pledge, we forbade him to take the matter into his own hands, and to challenge a decision by the sword, without first obtaining our permission. Our first step therefore, was to ascertain the rights and claims of existing parties in Rajpootana at the time of our accession to the supreme direction of affairs. Among other cases the present came up for arbitration, and, after a patient investigation, was decided in favor of the Maharajah. But there the matter rested,—the Maharajah never attempted to enforce his rights, the Thakoor systematically refrained from performing his duties. How so long a period has elapsed without a definite and complete settlement of differences, is one of those problems it is useless to attempt to solve. The crisis has probably been brought about some what in the following manner. The present Maharajah, foreseeing that if the matter were not settled in his own time, it would unavoidably come up for decision in that of his son, has thought it advisable to take the burden of the contest on his own shoulders. He has therefore precipitated matters by formally repairing of the Thakoor the performance of his duties as vassal. The Thakoor promptly refused compliance, and the Maharajah, acting with exemplary prudence and foresight, called upon us to arbitrate between them. The orders of Government must have been clear and precise, and entirely against the recalcitrant Thakoor, and their execution has lain in the hands of an officer who knows how to enforce the most complete obedience. Had a less firm hand been guiding the reins, it is possible that the Thakoor would have been able to evade much of the bitterness of his humiliation. For instance, he might have been able to couch his submission so as to ignore his feudal chief, and to represent himself as yielding to the commands of the British Government. And this is, in fact, what he has been striving to do by every artifice and subterfuge, and in his schemes he appears to have been aided and abetted by others in the State; but the Agent to the Governor-General has never for a moment lost sight of the real issue and its bearings. After an ample explanation of the motives of the British Government, after making every allowance for the feelings of humiliation which must accompany a compliance with his demands, and after allowing a term of grace sufficient for the maturest reflection, he met every underhand stratagem with the unvarying answer that the submission of the Thakoor must be offered to his chief as such; and, without the display of any unnecessary force he compelled him at the last moment to surrender at discretion. Even then he yielded with such a bad grace, and conducted himself with such dogged surliness towards his chief, that it still remained doubtful whether an example might not be required. The Rubicon, however, had been crossed, and the bearing of the malcontent, which at the first durbar had almost cancelled his title to the forgiveness which had been extended, became at each subsequent reception more subordinate and resigned, and I am under the impression that the last scene of the drama has been enacted.

What the effect of this result will be in Rajpootana, it is easy to conjecture, for the whole country had been watching with extreme attention. As I said in a former letter, if one case of this kind were weakly dealt with, it would give birth to a formidable brood of similar troubles. According to our views of government, the relations of chief and vassal must always be most unsatisfactory. Side by side with our machine-like rule it is a monstrous anachronism. But we are pledged to support it until it falls to pieces of itself under the advances of education and the pressure of the civilising agencies which are daily invading its strongholds; and we are therefore bound to use our influence for good in the one direction when we are unfettered, that is to say, in maintaining that complete subordination in which lies the key of all material prosperity. Such a view would possibly bring tears to the eyes of a thorough-paced disciple of Tod, who considered every assertion of the duties of the paramount State as an infraction of the treaties made when we undertook the hegemony. But to those who reflect how each succeeding year confirms our supremacy, our supremacy, tightens the chains which rivet them to us, and imposes on us new and weightier burdens of responsibility, it must be evident that the position of native chiefs must gradually, but surely, lose more and more the prince, and become more and more that of the noble. If we would, we could not stand still. If they would, they could not cast themselves loose from us. Treaties or no treaties, we can only do our best with the inevitable. Our duty clearly is not to encourage any ideas of a stationary independence, but rather to devise such means as will make the change imperceptible, and render it acceptable as being the result of natural laws. To hasten the change would be as injudicious as to foster dreams of absolute independence, mastery inactivity is nearly all that is necessary, Time will do the rest.—*Visitor.*

REPRESENTATION IN INDIA AS IT IS.

ALTHOUGH it is not unusual for us now to receive through the *Times* and *Spectator* all our news of the more startling and striking incidents of politics in India, we were a little surprised on reading in one of the numbers of the English *Times* which arrived by last mail the subjoined telegram.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION IN INDIA.
(BY EASTERN TELEGRAPH, *via* FALMOUTH.)
(From our own Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

The first representative popular election in India of 15 Municipal Commissioners at Berhampore has been successful. One-third of 5,569 rate-payers voted, including females.

This remarkable event, which is clearly understood in England to denote an epoch in the political development of Bengal, had passed so quietly in India, and they had kept things so dark at Behrampore, that we felt rather ashamed of having been left to discover the birth of self Government in India from the signs of the *Times*, and it seemed as though the Government had been hardly fair upon the Indian Press in thus keeping its choice political intelligence for the journals of Europe. However, we were not left long in our state of mystification; for almost simultaneously with the delivery of the *Times* of January 3rd came in the *Calcutta Gazette* of February 4th, which contains a full report of the Municipal elections for *Serampore*; and from internal evidence we are inclined to believe that to this exciting contest the telegram about *Berhampore* must be ascribed. We can now enjoy and feast upon the details, which are exceedingly interesting and graphic; for the report abounds with a number of quaint allusions and homely unvarnished particulars that are not always found in the annals of European politics. We learn that the first step was to collect nominations by beat of drum; and a complete list of the names thus collected is given, with several instructive remarks and comments upon them by the Vice-Chairman and Joint Magistrate, who may not have anticipated that these would be published in the *Gazette*. The company thus brought together is certainly what our friend Mr. Poole of Savile Row would call 'very mixed.' One gentleman has been dismissed for dishonesty and prosecuted for embezzlement; of another it is noted that the doctor doubts his sanity; another is a Post Office clerk; two are Scripture Readers; and another is a 'very young man of whom little is known.' The Editor of the *Friend of India*, whose good nature and Municipal spirit must be inexhaustable, also figures in this curious collection of candidates, which was solemnly stuck up at all public places, while objections were demanded by another beat of drum. After this some difficulty was caused by the Nationalist Vice-Chairman having fixed the day of election for Sunday, in order that the heathen Baboos might attend and vote; but the Christians protested and refused to compromise for Saturday *and* Sunday; the effect of this controversy being that in consequence of incessant changes of the election day "from the 11th to the 27th December, the election was proclaimed by beat of drum almost every day," a proceeding not favourable to a novel undertaking, as the Vice-Chairman ruefully observes. After all, not above 17 Christians polled, so that the worthy Vice is justified in saying that this bother about the Sabbath was hardly worth while. However, the natives of India are rather partial to drum beating; and it may be well to drum a new idea a good way into their heads at first outset. Next came the allotment to each polling place of an outgoing Commissioner, apparently to superintend proceedings and to look after his own election, though this is not clearly stated. Here the Vice-Chairman seems to have been ill supported by his colleagues, for one gentleman pleaded diabetes, another his priestly functions, a third had to go to Calcutta, and a fourth had charge of a school. This last mentioned gentleman however "very kindly" put his grandson (age not given) in charge of the school—and gave himself up to public affairs for the day.

We have next, a return of the total number of rate-payers, divided according to *religion*, which we give *in extenso*, observing only that the much enduring Editor of the *Friend of India* must have been numbered, as to faith, among those of the European persuasion.

Ward.	Europeans and East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindoos.	Muhammadans.	Total.
Serampore, Chuttra and Bullubpore ...	22	5	2,721	360	3,108
Risherah, Mohesh and Jaunagur ...	2	35	1,128	24	1,189
Konagur and Allinagur ...	...	...	1 220	63	1,272
Total ...	24	40	5,058	447	5,569

The result of the polling is reported to have been "decidedly satisfactory." Among the rejected we notice the gentleman with diabetes, the party who had been in trouble for embezzlement, the nominee of dubious sanity, and the *Friend of India*, who having thus gallantly lent his countenance to the enterprise is probably well content to be rid of further concern with it, though we must say that India is most ungrateful. The report concludes with a general dissertation upon the prominent features of the affair, and the general aspect of popular representation as shown at the Serampore elections. Some voters were treated, which is regarded as a healthy sign of interest in the result of the canvass; it appears that one quarter of the town has returned a boy of whom nothing is known, while a good man has been rejected by an active canvasser polling a lot of ignorant coolies; "the votes of half the male rate-payers were a mockery;" and we are particularly grieved at the remarks regarding female suffrage, a point which was made prominent in the *Times'* telegram, and which must have caused no little exultation in advanced London circles. The Vice-Chairman writes—

When the election rules were first sent to me for my opinion, I said that I did not think that women should be allowed to vote, and the recent election has confirmed my opinion. In the present state of society in this country, a woman can be but the tool of others; no educated or respectable woman could possibly come and vote, and the only ones who can come and do so, are poor starving widows and prostitutes. As a matter of fact 112 women recorded their votes;—I cannot suppose that they had any idea what they were doing. They had heard the polling proclaimed by beat of drum, and some of them thought it their duty to attend, whilst others were dragged to the poll by over zealous canvassers. The votes of half the male rate-payers are a mockery, but it is necessary to take them in order to educate them into appreciating representative Government; but the general standard of education amongst women must be very much raised before they will be able to understand any thing of the kind. —*Indian Observer.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1931 Accrington, Christie—Pramjee, Sands & Co.
1309 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1179 Beaun Uamha, Mcoann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
952 Benton, Elliott—Lyon & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1002 Contest, Carruthers—The Captain.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1766 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.
1091 Norah Greame, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.
FOR HAVRE.
1218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.
695 Sepia, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawrence & Co.
1482 Inspector, Thomas—The Captain.
FOR PENANG.
934 St. Bernard, Jourdien—S. Tyebjee & Co.
FOR FALSE POINT *via* COCHIN.
440 Evangeline, Adams—The Captain.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1239 Lady Egedia, Richards—The Captain.
FOR MUSCAT.
264 Sirius, Garro—Hajee Adam Sedick.
NOT FIXED.
949 Alabama, Weir—S. A. Esoobhoy.
1088 Alexander McNeile, Stowe—The Captain.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Mayes—Lawrence & Co.
464 Creswell, White—Remington & Co.
398 Decide, Hyrenus—Sedick.
1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
497 Joinville, Seegen, Hajee Salee Seedeek.
394 Michel Chevelier, Tatard—Hajee Salley Mahomed Parta.
890 Nimrod, Crocker—The Captain.
1307 Prince Leopold, Moore—The Captain.
1249 Prince Victor, Bailie—The Captain.
1328 Prospire, Wilmarth—The Captain.
698 Schah Jehan, Peabody.
709 Sultana, Seale—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
566 Taranaki, Phillips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
699 Zephyrus, Dannie—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.
1728 Venetia, Angove—P. & O. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
811 Arch Druid, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.
1278 Menaleh, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1338 Rinaldo, Newman—W. Nicol & Co.
865 Stephenson, Foster—W. Nicol & Co.
1413 Tiber, Clarke—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
FOR MARSEILLES.
977 John Dixon, Preston—Finlay, Muir & Co.
FOR HAVRE.
695 Corinna, Dryden—W. and A. Graham & Co.
FOR CHINA, &c.
2000 Columbian, Stead—P. & O. Co.
NOT FIXED.
954 Aristocrat, Bowick—Alsen, Riebe, & Co.
Ava, Stuart.
1232 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
650 Corvette Infante D. Joao, Wiegas—(P. G. Boat).
852 Dane, Thopson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1266 Glengyle, Guilena—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
130 Hercules, Robert.
295 Hylton Castle—Armstrong—The Captain.
1762 Lomsardy, Gilson—P. & O. Co.
360 Malacca, James—B. I. S. N. Co.
1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1440 Timor, Brown—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1410 Trent, Dunsmuir—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
873 Tynemouth Castle, Wood—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MAURITIUS.
204 Leticia, Nacoda.
FOR COLSAGARPATAM & TUTICORIN.
105 M. Cadur Hydroos, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
237 Magdala, Palmer, R. N.
4414 Malabar, Sullivan.
303 May Frere, Gutterie.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla. Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and 1lbs in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mill, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

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